

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 15, 1861.

NO. 139.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At four dollars per annum, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful
for the generous patronage which has been
bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their
patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any
of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cin-
cinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground
in reference to the two extremes. The old parties
broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital
question at present is Union or disunion. The
Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs
of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will
contend for the equality of the States in the
Union, and for the absolute non-interference by
Congress with the domestic affairs of the States
and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an ac-
ceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It
will contain selections from the choicest literature
of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double
medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per
annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DE-
CISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDES TO JURISSES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HERON 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF SESSION 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STA-
UTES, 1 vol. Price 2 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of
all kinds, Price—50cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EX-
ECUTIONS, Price—50cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN
BONDS, &c., Price—50cts. per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS, Price—50cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS, Price—60cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky,
at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price—75cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS, Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended
to when accompanied by the Cash; and if de-
sired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by
the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

P R A T H E R & S M I T H ,
M A N U F A C T U R E R S A N D D E A L E R S I N
H A T S , C A P S , S T R A W G O O D S
A N D LADIES F U R S ,
429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
L O U I S V I L L E , K Y .
Oct. 24, 1860-w&t&twl.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

C L A Y & M O N R O E .
WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort,
and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business
confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, Office Short street,
Lexington.

T H O S . B . M O N R O E , J R .
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&t&twl.

L Y S A N D E R H O R D ,
A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,
F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals;

Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1860-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.
C R A D D O C K & C R A D D O C K ,
A T T O R N E Y S A T L A W ,
F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

O F F I C E on St. Clair street, next door south of
the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the
Courts Holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the
Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 5, 1858-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
F I N N E L L & C H A M B E R S ,
A T T O R N E Y S A T L A W .

O F F I C E — West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.

C O V I N G T O N , K E N T U C K Y .

February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
A T T O R N E Y S A T L A W ,
F R A N K F O R T , K E N T U C K Y .

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in
Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Of-
fice on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

J OHN RODMAN,
A T T O R N E Y A T L A W ,
F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frank-
fort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen
counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the
Court House. [Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,
G A L L A T I N , M O .

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

M E D I C A L C A R D .

D R . J . G . K E E N O N ,

H A V I N G permanently located in Frankfort,
tenders his professional services to the citizens
of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House,
2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

R O B T . J . B R E C K I N G R I D G E ,
A T T O R N E Y & C O U N S E L L O R A T L A W ,
L E X I N G T O N , K Y .

O F F I C E on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-tf.

D E N T A L S U R G E R Y ,

B Y E . G . H A M B L E T O N , M . D .

H A V I N G operations on the Teeth will be directed
by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine,
this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to
operate with far less pain to the patient void of
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will
show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

J OHN P. MORTON & CO.,

(S U C C E S S O R S T O M O R T O N & G R I S W O L D ,)

B o o k s e l l e r s , S t a t i o n e r y , B i n d e r s , a n d B o o k s
P r i n t e r s , M a i n S t r e e t , L o u i s v i l l e , K y .

P R O D U C E S T A Y E R ' S R E P L E V I N
B O N D S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.

P r o d u c e s T H E C O M M O N W E A L T H
O F F I C I A L S , &c.</p

THE COMMONWEALTH.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. PRALL,
Senator from Bourbon and Bath, delivered in
the Senate of Kentucky, April 1, 1861.

Mr. SPEAKER: We are in the midst of great events. In their rapid and sweeping current we have been borne along till we find ourselves called upon to grapple with the mightiest issues of the age. Grave, indeed, is the responsibility which rests upon those who are acting their parts in this great drama. It is not the mere transitory policy of the moment that is involved, but the fate of an empire in all time to come, and the destinies of millions of freemen. Seldom, indeed, have questions of deeper import or more pervading interest been debated among men. In the humble part I have been called to act in my position here, I have attempted to meet these great issues calmly and without passion, and with a single purpose to be true to my country and faithful to the constituency who have honored me with their confidence. I have no interests that are not mingled with theirs. I have no hopes for myself—no aspirations that can be gratified when my country is destroyed. On the one hand I should feel myself unworthy of the trust that has been reposed in me were I to assent to any policy which would degrade the honor or compromise the just and substantial rights of my native State; and on the other hand, I would merit the execrations of my countrymen were I to contribute to precipitate the final and complete dismemberment of the Confederacy, if events should show that it might yet have been saved and restored, upon principles of justice and equality to all its members. I have attempted to guard against both these extremes. The resolution which I offered on the first day of our extra session looking to the call of a Convention of the slaveholding States which yet remain in the Union, seemed to me to provide for the only immediate action upon the subject that it was proper for Kentucky to take; and I am gratified that the policy thus suggested has been adopted by the Senate.

At the beginning of the session it was strongly urged that we should at once call a Sovereignty Convention of the State, "to be assembled at an early day, to whom should be referred, for full and final determination, the future Federal and inter-State relations of the country." While differing with those who were opposed to a Convention of the State at all times and under all circumstances, and believing that if any great public necessity should determine the people to act in the direction which seemed to be contemplated by the advocates of that movement, it would be wiser and safer that their action should be organized by such provisions as would insure regularity and deliberation, I was, nevertheless, utterly opposed to the proposition suggested. I dissent from it, first, because I was unwilling to submit so momentous an issue to the final arbitrament of any less numerous tribunal than the whole mass of the people, and, secondly, because I think that such a movement was demanded, either by the will of the people or the exigencies of the times. There was nothing which Kentucky might desire to do, touching our Federal relations, which could not be quite as well accomplished through the regular and constitutional agencies already provided—except to secede from the Union. I did not think, therefore, that the time had arrived for the call of a Convention of the State, until there was some good reason to believe that Kentucky was ready to take this final and decisive step. And I think there can be but little doubt that if the proposition had been submitted to the people, it would have been voted down and repudiated most decisively here, as it was in Tennessee and North Carolina, and as it has been more recently by its original friends and advocates.

The future which stretches before us is still perilous and uncertain. Practically, Kentucky has but little power to control the future, except so far as she may exert her just share of influence upon the action of the States by which she is surrounded. There never has been a moment in her history—either when the clamor was raised here for the call of a convention or now—when she could have withdrawn from the Union without not only severing her connection with the States of the North, but at the same time turning her back upon the slaveholding States that adjoint her. Whoever advocates her secession now must propose that she shall assume a position of isolation and independence, and stand alone in the heart of the Confederacy. The proposition involves a severance of the links which bind her to her mother, the venerable old Commonwealth of Virginia, which stretches along her whole eastern border; her sister Tennessee on the South, and her daughter Missouri on the West, as well as the other slaveholding States which yet remain in the Union, and with which her interests and her sympathies are inseparably interwoven.

There is no escape from this logical and inevitable necessity resulting from our geographical position. A connection with the Southern Confederacy is physically impossible, because we do not adjoint it. Tennessee, for its whole width, lies between; and Tennessee, by a most decided and emphatic vote of her people, has determined her position, at least for the present. Her voice is for the Union. If, on the other hand, the developments of the future should prove disastrous to the patriotic hopes still cherished by those who love the Union, and the march of the revolution should reach our borders, and the States which surround us should withdraw from the Union, I have no hesitation in saying that Kentucky would go with them, and that her destiny is inseparable from theirs.

In order, then, that Kentucky may be in position to exert her share of influence in shaping the events of the future, and that she may not be passively borne along by a current which she has no agency in directing and no power to control, and in order that States thus united in interest may consult together upon the condition of the country, and put forth their united voice, it is evidently fit that we should respond to the movement which has been proposed by Virginia, and meet our sister slaveholding States in council, so that they may act in concert upon the momentous questions of the day. They have a great and noble mission to perform. Associated by the ties of government with the States of the North, and having common institutions and sympathies with the States of the South which have withdrawn from the Union, they are fortunately situated to be the medium of communication between the extremes. They form the last link that binds the Union; when that shall be broken the dismemberment of the Confederacy will be complete, and, I

fear, eternal. A great nation lives but once. I have but little faith in the theory of dissolution for the purpose of reconstruction. It has seemed to me a fearful and fatal delusion. I cannot appreciate the reasoning of those who would teach me first to destroy in order to repair; to demolish the structure utterly, so that one stone shall not be left upon another, before we begin the work of restoration. I prefer, if possible, to reunite what is broken, but let the building stand upon the foundations on which our fathers erected it, and upon which it has stood so long, and amid so many storms and perils the noblest edifice of civilization and religious liberty upon the face of the earth. If it shall fall, it will go down with a crash that will shake the continent, and I shall have but little hope that, amid the fierce convulsions that follow, we will be able to gather up from the wild chaos of a dismembered empire, and reunite its broken and disjointed fragments.

The first object then to which these States, when their counsels are thus united, should direct their energies, would be to bring about, if practicable, through whatever agencies might seem to them most appropriate, some fair adjustment of existing difficulties, which should remove the grievances of which the South complains, and restore the harmony of our disturbed country. The settlement should be complete and exhaustive of the subject, and should leave open no field for sectional agitation in the future. Without entering minutely into its details, such an adjustment, in my judgment, should embrace, first, full and permanent guarantees against Congressional interference with slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the forts, dockyards, arsenals, and other public places belonging to the Government, within the limits of slaveholding States; and these guarantees should be made fundamental and unchangeable; and secondly, we should firmly insist upon a fair partition of the substance of all we have claimed of the North, as essential to our rights. Let me read the preamble, which stands upon the record sustained by the endorsement of the Senator and his friends:

"**AND WHEREAS,** Said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be received or treated by them as an adjustment of existing difficulties, does remove one cause of apprehended danger, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some advances towards a reconciliation with their southern brethren, and may, and it is hoped will, lead, in a spirit of concession and compromise, to its final consummation."

But the Senator prays that the North may "do us justice." Is he ready to say that he will accept that justice if it should be tendered by the North? If this Convention of border States, the call of which was recommended by the Convention with which he acted, should present its basis of settlement to the North, and it should be accepted, is he ready to say that we should then adhere to the Union, and acquiesce in the adjustment which we, ourselves, shall propose? If this is his position, there is no issue between him and me upon this point. But he plants himself upon the platform of the Convention which assembled here on the 20th of last month, which declares, "that in the event our cherished hopes for the restoration of the entire Union are blasted, that our affinities, duties, and interests, unite us with our southern brethren upon principles of justice, equality, and honor." If every concession, then, which, in our judgment, our interest, our safety, and our honor require, should be made by the North—if the full measure of justice which we claim, and all that our southern brethren ought to claim, shall be accorded to us, there is to be still another condition, and that is, the restoration of the entire Union.

If South Carolina, which has already solemnly declared that her separation from the Union is permanent and irrevocable, or any other one of the seceding States, should refuse to return, according to the fair construction of this platform, it will be the duty of Kentucky and the border States, in view of this failure to restore the entire Union, to unite herself with the South, whatever terms of adjustment the northern States might offer or accept. If this is to be our position, we should make no demand whatever. No man more anxiously desires than I do the re-establishment of our Confederacy as it was; but I am free to say, that if all we ask of the North shall be yielded us, it will be our duty to stand by the settlement we shall offer, and firmly adhering to the Government, to turn to our sisters of the South, and invite them, in a fraternal spirit, to come back and stand with us where we would then remain in the old Union, and under the old and venerated flag of our common country.

There is another subject to which the interposition of the border States should be promptly directed, and which is of infinite importance to the success of every measure of adjustment—and that is the establishment and maintenance of pacific relations between the General Government and the States that have seceded. Standing between the sections, they should firmly command the peace. An attempt to coerce the seceding States into submission, or a serious conflict growing out of any effort of the Government to maintain the Federal authority within their limits, would be fatal to every measure of reconciliation, and would involve the country in all the horrors of a fierce and bloody civil war.

I shall not discuss the abstract question of the constitutional right of secession. My own judgment is that all governments are, in theory, at least, formed for perpetuity, and that none contain within themselves a feature providing for their own destruction. But there is a right higher than constitutions—the inherent and inalienable rights of revolution, with which no community of men ever parted till they had ceased to be free men. Upon this great right rests our own political existence. There is no tribunal that has the power to determine the time or manner of its exercise, except the aggrieved community itself; and the government whose authority is rejected must decide, as a question of policy, whether it will acquiesce in the fact of revolution, or appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

I would not be understood to announce the absurdity that ours is a government without any compulsory process, and resting for its authority upon the assent and acquiescence of each of its citizens. Within the scope of its power it has all the vigor and efficiency necessary to its ordinary administration. But it requires no astuteness of statesmanship to distinguish between the unlawful acts of individuals, or even extensive but irregular combinations of men, which it is the province of the Government to curb and repress, and the movements of Great Commonwealths, acting through their organized authorities, and proclaiming their independence to the world. Kentucky, loyal and devoted as she has ever been to the Union, may be forced to yield to all of us. It may yet be avoided. There is still hope, faint though it be. Kentucky is a border State, and has suffered more than all of you. She claims that, standing upon the same sound platform, you will sympathize with her and stand by her, and not desert her in her exposed perilous border position. She has a right to claim that her voice and the voice of reason, and moderation, and patriotism, shall be heard and heeded by you."

But this patriotic appeal was not heeded, and seven of the fifteen slave States have left us. We should, therefore, now demand the settlement and the guarantees to which I have referred; first, because without them we cannot hope to bring back the States that have seceded; and secondly, because if those

States are not brought back the immense disproportion of the sections—the relative numerical inferiority of the non-slaveholding States—would constitute an irrepressible reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

I have unshaken confidence, founded in the conservatism which has been manifested by the border States, that we will ask nothing that is not just and equal; and I have strong hopes that when once the masses in the northern States can be reached and appealed to, they will promptly accede to our just demands. And thus it may be that out of the tumult and discord that have impelled our national existence, Providence, through the instrumentality of these border States, may evolve this result—that our Union may be made stronger than ever, and that our country, again united, may bound forward in its glorious career of prosperity and greatness, and embrace in full fruition the palm destiny for which Heaven seems to have designed it.

The Senator from McCracken, (Mr. Johnson) who has addressed the Senate, at so much length and with so much ability, in support of his views, and of the positions of those with whom he acts, seems to have despised any action of the North responsive to our demands. He sees no disposition in the North to do us justice. The Senator must have changed since he and his friends, but a few days ago, voted for the preamble to the resolution which was adopted with so much unanimity in this body, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution recently proposed by Congress, and which places beyond the reach of future interference, by a change of the Constitution or otherwise, the institution of slavery within the States—an amendment which in my judgment embodies a large proportion of the substance of all we have claimed of the North, as essential to our rights. Let me read the preamble, which stands upon the record sustained by the endorsement of the Senator and his friends:

"**AND WHEREAS,** Said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be received or treated by them as an adjustment of existing difficulties, does remove one cause of apprehended danger, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some advances towards a reconciliation with their southern brethren, and may, and it is hoped will, lead, in a spirit of concession and compromise, to its final consummation."

But the Senator prays that the North may "do us justice." Is he ready to say that he will accept that justice if it should be tendered by the North? If this Convention of border States, the call of which was recommended by the Convention with which he acted, should present its basis of settlement to the North, and it should be accepted, is he ready to say that we should then adhere to the Union, and acquiesce in the adjustment which we, ourselves, shall propose? If this is his position, there is no issue between him and me upon this point. But he plants himself upon the platform of the Convention which assembled here on the 20th of last month, which declares, "that in the event our cherished hopes for the restoration of the entire Union are blasted, that our affinities, duties, and interests, unite us with our southern brethren upon principles of justice, equality, and honor." If every concession, then, which, in our judgment, our interest, our safety, and our honor require, should be made by the North—if the full measure of justice which we claim, and all that our southern brethren ought to claim, shall be accorded to us, there is to be still another condition, and that is, the restoration of the entire Union.

If South Carolina, which has already solemnly declared that her separation from the Union is permanent and irrevocable, or any other one of the seceding States, should refuse to return, according to the fair construction of this platform, it will be the duty of Kentucky and the border States, in view of this failure to restore the entire Union, to unite herself with the South, whatever terms of adjustment the northern States might offer or accept. If this is to be our position, we should make no demand whatever. No man more anxiously desires than I do the re-establishment of our Confederacy as it was; but I am free to say, that if all we ask of the North shall be yielded us, it will be our duty to stand by the settlement we shall offer, and firmly adhering to the Government, to turn to our sisters of the South, and invite them, in a fraternal spirit, to come back and stand with us where we would then remain in the old Union, and under the old and venerated flag of our common country.

There is another subject to which the interposition of the border States should be promptly directed, and which is of infinite importance to the success of every measure of adjustment—and that is the establishment and maintenance of pacific relations between the General Government and the States that have seceded. Standing between the sections, they should firmly command the peace. An attempt to coerce the seceding States into submission, or a serious conflict growing out of any effort of the Government to maintain the Federal authority within their limits, would be fatal to every measure of reconciliation, and would involve the country in all the horrors of a fierce and bloody civil war.

I shall not discuss the abstract question of the constitutional right of secession. My own judgment is that all governments are, in theory, at least, formed for perpetuity, and that none contain within themselves a feature providing for their own destruction. But there is a right higher than constitutions—the inherent and inalienable rights of revolution, with which no community of men ever parted till they had ceased to be free men. Upon this great right rests our own political existence. There is no tribunal that has the power to determine the time or manner of its exercise, except the aggrieved community itself; and the government whose authority is rejected must decide, as a question of policy, whether it will acquiesce in the fact of revolution, or appeal to the arbitrament of the sword.

I would not be understood to announce the absurdity that ours is a government without any compulsory process, and resting for its authority upon the assent and acquiescence of each of its citizens. Within the scope of its power it has all the vigor and efficiency necessary to its ordinary administration. But it requires no astuteness of statesmanship to distinguish between the unlawful acts of individuals, or even extensive but irregular combinations of men, which it is the province of the Government to curb and repress, and the movements of Great Commonwealths, acting through their organized authorities, and proclaiming their independence to the world. Kentucky, loyal and devoted as she has ever been to the Union, may be forced to yield to all of us. It may yet be avoided. There is still hope, faint though it be. Kentucky is a border State, and has suffered more than all of you. She claims that, standing upon the same sound platform, you will sympathize with her and stand by her, and not desert her in her exposed perilous border position. She has a right to claim that her voice and the voice of reason, and moderation, and patriotism, shall be heard and heeded by you."

But this patriotic appeal was not heeded, and seven of the fifteen slave States have left us. We should, therefore, now demand the settlement and the guarantees to which I have referred; first, because without them we cannot hope to bring back the States that have seceded; and secondly, because if those

States are not brought back the immense disproportion of the sections—the relative numerical inferiority of the non-slaveholding States—would constitute an irrepressible reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

I have unshaken confidence, founded in the conservatism which has been manifested by the border States, that we will ask nothing that is not just and equal; and I have strong hopes that when once the masses in the northern States can be reached and appealed to, they will promptly accede to our just demands. And thus it may be that out of the tumult and discord that have impelled our national existence, Providence, through the instrumentality of these border States, may evolve this result—that our Union may be made stronger than ever, and that our country, again united, may bound forward in its glorious career of prosperity and greatness, and embrace in full fruition the palm destiny for which Heaven seems to have designed it.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate, but firm and dignified.

But there is another reason why we should insist upon these measures of security and protection against the swelling power of the North. These demands we should make in language temperate,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Democratic Nominations
FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Election first Saturday in May.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES:

- 1. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS.
- 2. HON. ARCHIE DIXON.
- 3. HON. FRANCIS M. BENTWELL.
- 4. HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.
- 5. HON. C. A. TICKLIFFE.
- 6. MAJ. GEN. W. DUNLAP.
- 7. HON. C. C. MOREHEAD.
- 8. HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON.
- 9. GEN. JOHN B. HUSTON.
- 10. COL. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Adjourned County Convention.

Our citizens will bear in mind that today the Union Democracy of Franklin will meet at the Court-house, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the county. We hope there will be a full attendance, as business of importance will be transacted.

Congress' Speech.—We publish in this issue the speech of Hon. John A. Frail, delivered in the Senate at the late session of our Legislature. We trust that no one will fail to read it.

If the telegraphic dispatches are true, (we don't believe they are,) war has commenced. Civil war is the greatest calamity which can befall a civilized people. If such a fate awaits us, the honest working and producing men of the country will make a rigid inquiry into its causes. What are they? The remote cause is because John C. Breckinridge was not elected President. The "southern wrong," which was the immediate cause of the conflict, is the fact that the Government attempted to supply one of its officers with provisions, after he had been refused supplies by the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. Is that circumstance a sufficient excuse for depopulating the country, making widows and orphans, and utterly prostrating our trade, commerce, and manufactures? Think.

We suppose that all the ardent young men of Kentucky who have suffered so severely in the matter of rights, will immediately flock to the standard of Jeff. Davis. They ought to do it. If we have war it will be a war of the politicians, and we earnestly desire to see the politicians placed in the front of both armies. If, by any good luck, they could all be killed, the country would be blessed until another litter appears upon the stage of action.

They (the States Rights party) have put forth their ticket without explaining its objects, or the principles of the party it represents. Wherever it is possible, they will pass it off as the simon pure Union ticket.—Commonwealth.

It is scarcely necessary to say that these statements are without any foundation whatever.

(Yeoman.)

We don't think it was necessary at all. In the same column of the Yeoman from which we clipped the foregoing, appears a ticket of candidates for delegates, without any explanation of its objects, or of the principles of the party which will vote for it. It is not headed "Southern Rights," "Secession," or "Union." No one can tell from the Yeoman whether it is a Secession or a Union Ticket. It is no wonder, then, that the courteous editor of the Yeoman did not feel constrained to say that our statement was false.

A Good Joke.

Our friend Kyte, station agent at this city for the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, has just returned from a meandering trip about the kedertry. In his wanderings up and down, he berought him of taking a ride over the Covington and Lexington Railroad. Accordingly he embarked at Covington for Lexington. Anon the conductor came along supplicating for tickets. Mr. Kyte made himself known to that functionary. It would not do. Mr. K. then exhibited about a dozen passes over as many railroads, but unfortunately none of them happened to be for the C. & L. He then submitted the following letter from Superintendent Gill:

L. & F. AND L. & F. R. R.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Louisville, April 10, 1861.

The bearer, Mr. T. C. Kyte, ouragent at Frankfort, desires to pass from Covington to Lexington. If the rules of Kentucky Central Railroad permit, I would be glad that a train pass may be extended him. I will take pleasure in respecating the courtesy. Respectfully,

SAM. GILL, Sup't.

Alas! in vain. The conductor told Mr. Kyte that he must have money, or Mr. Kyte must walk.

The amount of money was small, but the indignity was large. It was certainly a most discourteous act under all the circumstances. We publish it so that our friends who are obliged to visit Cincinnati may go by the way of Louisville, and thus escape rickety bridges, tunnels, boorish conductors and stingy owners.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE WAR OF THE POLITICIANS.

Below we give the telegraphic dispatches of Friday night. For one we do not believe them. They are improbable upon their face. Our readers however must exercise their own judgment:

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen. Beauregard immediately preceding hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch:

[No. 1.] CHARLESTON, April 8.

To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: An authorized message from President Lincoln, just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumpter, peaceably, or otherwise by force.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.] MONTGOMERY, April 10.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intentions of the Washington government to supply Fort Sumpter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER,

Secretary of War.

[No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.] MONTGOMERY, April 10.

To Gen. Beauregard: Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER,

Secretary of War.

[No. 5.] CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: Demand sent at 2 o'clock, allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Telegraph the reply of Major Anderson.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 8.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: Major Anderson replies—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my government prevent my compliance." He adds, "Probably I will await the first attack, and if it does not baffle us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumpter, if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree, that in the meantime, we will not use his guns on us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumpter, you are thus to avoid the effusion of blood." If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

L. P. WALKER.

[No. 10.] CHARLESTON, April 12.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: He would not consent. I write to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[CHARLESTON, April 11.]

Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington government, and was in progress of execution.

[CHARLESTON, April 11.]

The ball has opened. War is inaugurated. The batteries of Sullivan's island, Morris' island and other points, were opened on Fort Sumpter at 4 o'clock this morning. Fort Sumpter has returned the fire and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the seaboard yet.

The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are in the streets, and every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

The bombardment continues from the floating and eleven other batteries. Fort Sumpter continues to return the fire. It is reported that three war vessels are now off the bar.

[NEW YORK, April 12.]

The Herald's special says Fort Moultrie began the bombardment with two guns, to which Anderson replied with three shots from his barbette guns, after which the batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cumming's Point and the floating battery opened a brisk fire of shot and shell. Anderson replied only at long intervals, when he opened from two tiers of guns, looking towards Moultrie and Stevens' battery, but up to three o'clock failed to produce serious effect. During the greater part of the day Anderson directed his shot principally against Moultrie, the Stevens and floating battery at Fort Johnson, they being the only ones operating against him. Fifteen or eighteen shots struck the floating battery without effect. Breaches, to all appearances, are being made in the sides of Sumpter exposed to the fire.

Portions of the parapet were destroyed, and several guns shot away. The fight will continue all night; the fort will probably be carried by storm. It is reported that the Harriet Lane received a shot through her wheelhouse; she is in the offing. No other government ship is in sight; the troops are pouring into the city by thousands.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The firing has continued all day, without intermission; two of Fort Sumpter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported that a breach has been made in the southeast wall.

The answer to General Beauregard's demand by Major Anderson was, that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted, that is if he was not reinforced. Not a casualty has yet happened to any of the forces. Of the nineteen batteries in position, only

seven have opened fire on Fort Sumpter, the remainder are held in readiness for the expected fleet. Two thousand men reached this city this morning, and embarked for Morris Island and the neighborhood.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The firing has ceased for the night. It will be renewed early in the morning. Ample arrangements have been made to prevent reinforcements to-night.

Special to the New York Herald.—There are two wounded on Sullivan's Island. A number were struck by spent projectiles. Three ships of war are visible in the offing. It is believed that an attempt will be made to-night to reinforce Fort Sumpter. From the regularity in the fire it is thought that Anderson has a larger force than was supposed. It has been raining to-night.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery and Gen. Beauregard immediately preceding hostilities. The correspondence grew out of the formal notification by the Washington Government, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauregard's first dispatch:

[No. 1.] CHARLESTON, April 8.

To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: An authorized message from President Lincoln, just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumpter, peaceably, or otherwise by force.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2.] MONTGOMERY, April 10.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Charleston: If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intentions of the Washington government to supply Fort Sumpter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER,

Secretary of War.

[No. 3.] CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War: The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 4.] MONTGOMERY, April 10.

To Gen. Beauregard: Unless there are special reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER,

Secretary of War.

[No. 5.] CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: The reasons are special for twelve o'clock.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 6.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

To L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: Demand sent at 2 o'clock, allowed till 6 o'clock to answer.

[Signed] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 7.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.

Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: Telegraph the reply of Major Anderson.

[Signed] L. P. WALKER.

[No. 8.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: Major Anderson replies—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligations to my government prevent my compliance." He adds, "Probably I will await the first attack, and if it does not baffle us to pieces we will be starved out in a few days." Answer.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 9.] MONTGOMERY, April 11.

To Gen. Beauregard, Charleston: We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumpter, if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree, that in the meantime, we will not use his guns on us unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumpter, you are thus to avoid the effusion of blood." If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

L. P. WALKER.

[No. 10.] CHARLESTON, April 12.

L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, Montgomery: He would not consent. I write to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[CHARLESTON, April 11.]

Intercepted dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington government, and was in progress of execution.

[CHARLESTON, April 11.]

The ball has opened. War is inaugurated. The batteries of Sullivan's island, Morris' island and other points, were opened on Fort Sumpter at 4 o'clock this morning. Fort Sumpter has returned the fire and a brisk cannonading has been kept up. No information has been received from the seaboard yet.

The military are under arms, and the whole of our population are in the streets, and every available space facing the harbor is filled with anxious spectators.

The bombardment continues from the floating and eleven other batteries. Fort Sumpter continues to return the fire. It is reported that three war vessels are now off the bar.

[NEW YORK, April 12.]

The Herald's special says Fort Moul

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de-ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.—
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.—
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.—
H. C. Spalding: Sir—you will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, HUNTINGTON CO., OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.—
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.—
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.—
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Fuller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instant. Truly yours,
W. M. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.—
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

“A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.”

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

“USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.”

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bott. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

LOOK AT THIS! M. L. PIERSON, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no question my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hemmer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS, For Burning and Lubricating.

FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.

At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

We warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or
A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
Kanawha C. C. M. Oil Manufacturing Co.
Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

SOMETHING NEW! Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photo- graphs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Office of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype (made only at this Gallery) is acknowledged to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best minature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860-w-twf.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.
(ARCHED and FLAT.)

MOSELEY'S
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

MOSELEY & CO.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RAILROAD OR
STEAM BOAT ROUTE.

FREIGHT DESTINED FOR PLACES IN ANY OF THE ABOVE
STATES FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH AND AT LOW RATES.
MARK CARE E. O. NORTON, LOUISVILLE.

SEND YOUR ORDERS AT NO. 66 WEST THIRD STREET,
CINCINNATI.
MOSELEY & CO.
APRIL 2, 1860-TF. E. O. NORTON, AGENT.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT AND Lexington
and Frankfort Railroad.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

CONNECTIONS MADE WITH ALL WESTERN ROADS FOR ANY
PART OF

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RAILROAD OR
STEAM BOAT ROUTE.

TRAVELING FREIGHT DESTINED FOR PLACES IN ANY OF THE ABOVE
STATES FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH AND AT LOW RATES.
MARK CARE E. O. NORTON, LOUISVILLE.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND RATES OF FREIGHT APPLY
AT "SHORT LINE," RAILROAD OFFICE 555, MAIN
STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

APRIL 31, 1860-TF. E. O. NORTON, AGENT.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington
and Frankfort Railroad.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

CONNECTIONS MADE WITH ALL WESTERN ROADS FOR ANY
PART OF

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RAILROAD OR
STEAM BOAT ROUTE.

TRAVELING FREIGHT DESTINED FOR PLACES IN ANY OF THE ABOVE
STATES FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH AND AT LOW RATES.
MARK CARE E. O. NORTON, LOUISVILLE.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND RATES OF FREIGHT APPLY
AT "SHORT LINE," RAILROAD OFFICE 555, MAIN
STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

APRIL 31, 1860-TF. E. O. NORTON, AGENT.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington
and Frankfort Railroad.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

CONNECTIONS MADE WITH ALL WESTERN ROADS FOR ANY
PART OF

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RAILROAD OR
STEAM BOAT ROUTE.

TRAVELING FREIGHT DESTINED FOR PLACES IN ANY OF THE ABOVE
STATES FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH AND AT LOW RATES.
MARK CARE E. O. NORTON, LOUISVILLE.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND RATES OF FREIGHT APPLY
AT "SHORT LINE," RAILROAD OFFICE 555, MAIN
STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

APRIL 31, 1860-TF. E. O. NORTON, AGENT.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington
and Frankfort Railroad.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

CONNECTIONS MADE WITH ALL WESTERN ROADS FOR ANY
PART OF

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RAILROAD OR
STEAM BOAT ROUTE.

TRAVELING FREIGHT DESTINED FOR PLACES IN ANY OF THE ABOVE
STATES FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH AND AT LOW RATES.
MARK CARE E. O. NORTON, LOUISVILLE.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND RATES OF FREIGHT APPLY
AT "SHORT LINE," RAILROAD OFFICE 555, MAIN
STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

APRIL 31, 1860-TF. E. O. NORTON, AGENT.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington
and Frankfort Railroad.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

CONNECTIONS MADE WITH ALL WESTERN ROADS FOR ANY
PART OF

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RAILROAD OR
STEAM BOAT ROUTE.

TRAVELING FREIGHT DESTINED FOR PLACES IN ANY OF THE ABOVE
STATES FORWARDED WITH DESPATCH AND AT LOW RATES.
MARK CARE E. O. NORTON, LOUISVILLE.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND RATES OF FREIGHT APPLY
AT "SHORT LINE," RAILROAD OFFICE 555, MAIN
STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

APRIL 31, 1860-TF. E. O. NORTON, AGENT.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington
and Frankfort Railroad.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

CONNECTIONS MADE WITH ALL WESTERN ROADS FOR ANY
PART OF

</